NINETY-SECOND YEAR.

ST. LOUIS, MO., SATURDAY, MARCH 3, 1900.

## TO GIVE BACK TARIFF TAXES.

## House Votes to Return Revenue Money to Puerto Rico-But the Tax Remains.

Bill Passed at the Instance of the President, to Whom Absolute Power in Using the Millions Is Given.

flo d of protests against the Puerto Rivan through the House under whip and spur ers of the House were present in addition | tempt of the Republican leaders to make to send to Congress immediately a message [

city for a short visit in New York. He was impressed fully with the extent of the popleg's mail had brought an Increwed volume of process from every section. No sale of the House," retorted Mr. Caur time was lost. A short special message was sharply, "Fit now ask for unanimous c me receipts collected on imports from Puerto Rico since the Spaniards evacuated the island, amounting to a little over \$2,so see, should be placed in the President's hands to be used at his discretion "for the benefit of Puerto Rico."

So burriedly was the message prepared that in a vague and loose manner it was seked that this sum, and in addition an

formance, arose and introduced a bill ap-propriating the amount mentioned. Within two hours after the receipt of the

Lasked into Line.

When the measure had been known man oup to extricate themselves from the polooked decidedly sheepish, as if realizing fully that he stend in the light of restoring stolen property when caught in the act but the majority on that side, more used thetic generosity for the Puerto Ricans, as they now were to appropriate the amous they have been reserving as a ideasant sur-

The Puerto Ricans have been destitute their industries paralyzed, their hopes of relief turned to the Government at Washreflect furned to the Governments ago, and ington more than eight months ago, and yet they have received no consideration. When the Republicans were driven by the press into legislation for that islated the raised a tariff wall against the commerciation to discontinuous continuous and the commerciants to desire the commerciation to discontinuous and the commerciant to desire the raised a tariff wall against the commerce of its starving people, even resurting to dis-torting in legislative reports the meaning of the "United States" in order to carry out this policy. And after eight menths of worse than neglect the demagogues of the administration and Congress to-day rushed through a loose bill appropriating \$2.00.00, of the nearly's moreor without specification. of the peorle's money without specification as to how it shall be expended, as if the Reublicans could not restrain themselves a instant in their help and care for their struggling Puerto Rican words,

was a part of the Republican plan to have the measure loosely constructed, in order to make it impossible for careful members to vote for it without amendments and thus but them on record as opponents of liberality for Puerto Rico. But forty minutes were allowed for debate, twenty on each side, which hardly allowed a memher here and there one moment to discuss the bill or protest against the irregularity of the methods pursued. The balance of the time was consumed in parliamentary tricks to put members on record as "op-posed to relief for the Puerto Ricans."

Denounced by Democrats.

The Democrats spent the twenty minutes blowed them for debate to denounce most rigorously such methods of legislation. Railey of Texas, Richardson of Tennessec. McRae of Arkansas and other leaders exposed clearly the hambug of the performance and charged that the Republican maority, when forced to recede from its posttion in regard to Puerto Rico, was trying now to confuse the question by such cheap tricks as never before were exhibited in either house of Congress.

The passage of this bill by the House does not remove the objections to the Puerto Rican tariff bill now pending before the Senate. It remains to be seen what the Senators will do with both bills, but is certain that there will be some lively debate and important amendments to both before they can go to the President for his

signature.

The general condemnation of the Puerto Rican tariff is increasing daily. This morning brought information of a serious revoluamong Republicans in Indiana. The Re-publican clubs in that State are discussing the sending of anti-Mcklinley delegates to the next convention. The indiana Repub-ileans who voted for the bill have become eenvinced that their seats are in danger, so great has been the outery against this measure. They have tried to belittle the evolt, but this morning it was admitted that some action must be taken at once. Hence the hurried conference with the President before he departed for New York, his hasty message and the remarkable methods

When their work was done and time for n-consideration had been afforded, many members of the majority party began to think it would have been as well to allow reasonable debate to such a bill and per mit its amendment into proper form as an appropriation bill. They began to real-ize that people might see through such a transparent performance, after ail.

Objection to the Bill.

Speaking of the measure, Judge De Armond said to The Republic correspond-

ent;
"I believe that the mency collected on the imports from Poerto Rico to this country ought to be turned over to the Puerto Ricans, and used for their immediate necessities. The objection to this bill is that it turns this money over to the President without any direction or control, leaving it to him to use for any purpose he may see fit. The President may use a part of it in the employment of worse than useiers carpet-bag officers or for any partisan purpose that may suggest itself, or the greed of cormorants that hang around the Government ready to prey upon it may

"The Republicans purposely incorporated in the bill provisions which they knew were

"I'll see if it meets with favor on tha a bill to carry the recommendation of the message into force."

Debate Choked Off.

The suddentess of the request spread con sternation on the Democratic side. There Mr. Richardson stood hesitating a mo-

exceedingly plain proposition, and needed no explanation. He finally suggested twee-ty minutes for each side. To this Mr. Richardson assented, remarking:

forty minutes, (Laughter) We agree if it will help you out of the hole."

tion of Puerto Rico by the Spanish forces of ing law, are hereby appropriated for

Cannon's Explanation.

Mr. Cannon said there was no reason to make an extended orgument in support the bill. The trief message of the Pre-dent, he said, covered all the points necatty to justify the passage of the bill. appropriated all the money in the Treasur collected up to January I, and such mone as shall be hereafter collected on imports from Puerto Elco for the benefit of the people of the island.

Mr. Cuitton explained that the sugar uptobacco piled up in Placit. Rea controlled by the sugar and tobacco trusts, await-ing shipment to this country, would be shipped to the United States if this bill passed and that every dollar of duty paid by these trusts would be devoted to the storm-swept and starving people, (Repub-

"You have been shedding crocodile tears over there," he combinded. "Now come up and vote for this bill every man of you." (Renewed applause.)

Mr. Balley of Texas, replying to Mr. Canplane by his first sentence. If he had known when the request for unanimous consent was submitted that the bill placed at the absolute disposal of the President \$2. 000,000 now in the Treasury and an indefi-nite sum hereafter to be collected, he said he would blussly have taken the responsi said, to turn over to the discretion of one man money in the Treasury of the United States. Undoubtedly the people of Puerto Rico have been subjected to unjust taxation and there should be an atone-ment. But the money should be returned by the direction of Congress, not at the discietion of the President

Righting a Wrong.

Mr. Berry of Kentucky said that no or sympathized with the starving people of Puerto Rico more than he did, but he he-lieved there should be a direct appropriation from the Treasury. Money should not be given to them the title to which was in doubt, and he was of the opinion that every dollar collected since the ratification of the Paris treaty had been unlaw fully collected.

Mr. McRae of Arkansus declared that

the bill was an admission that money had been unjustly taken from them.

Mr. Bell of Colorado said that such i chapter of inconsistencies that had take ce on the Republican side in the last

point Mr. Balley attempted to secure the consent of the other side to an amend-ment limiting the appropriation to the money in the Trensury and to dealine the purpose for which it should be used, t Cannon declined to yield and turned the floor over to Mr. Grosvenor of Ohlo who said the Democrats had been vastly more agitated about politics than the starv-ing Paerto Ricans. The burden of their cries had been that the taxing power of the United States was below to the United States was being used to take money out of the pockets of the Paerto Ricans for the enrichment of the Treasury of the United States. Now, the Republicans proposed to show them that the Administration was the best possible guardian of the people of Puerto Rica,

"Why did you not adopt the President's recommendation relative to the Puerto Ri-can tariff bill." shouted a Democrat. "I have heard that question 750 times," replied Mr. Gresvenor. "We are how coming to the point where we are in accordwith the administration. We on this sid are anxious to sustain the administration How do you feet?" (Republican applatus)

President's Order.

At this point Mr. Bailey reiterated his request that the bill be medified so as to Built the appropriation to the money in the Treasury and to specify the purposes for which it was to be employed. If these modifications were imade, said he, the whol-Democratic side would support the bill. "We cannot place ourselves in opposition to the administration," retorted Mr. Grosvenor, amid laughter and applause,

Mr. Sulzer of New York said: "The President is a good politician. He

Continued on Page Three.



#### BRIGADIER GENERAL LORD DUNDONALD.

leader of Buller's cavalry, he has shown that he necesses areaf skill and a during was only accomplished after Developmed and serzed a position on the pertit bank, Once across he operated for on Warren's here toward Acton Homes. The will be

## PRESIDENT'S MESSAGE TO CONGRESS.

"To the Senate and House of Representatives: Since the exacuation of Paerto Rico by the Spanish forces on the eighteenth day of October, 1898, the United States has collected on products coming from that island to the ports of the United States the digies fixed by the Dingley act and amounting to \$2,005,45588, and will continue to collect under said law until Congress shall otherwise direct. Although I had the power, and, baying in mind the best interests of the people of the island, used it, to modify duties on goods and prodbets entering into Pactto Rico, I did not have the power to result or modify duties on Puerto Rican products coming into the ports of the United States. In view of the pressing necessity for immediate revenue in Puerto Rico for conducting the government there, and for the extension of public education, and In view, also, of the provisional legislation just inaugurated by the House of Representatives, and for the purpose of making the principle embodied in that legislation applicable to the immediate past as well as to the immediate future. I recommend that the above sum so collected and the sums hereafter collected under existing law shall, without waiting for the engerment of the general legislation now pending, he appropriated for the use and benefit of the island. "WILLIAM MCKINLEY.

Executive Mansion, March 2, 1900.

## ENGLAND AFRAID OF LOSING AN ALLY, TO-DAY'S REPUBLIC.

Regards McKinley in That Light -Fears He May Heed Public Opinion.

PAUNCEFOTE TO WATCH HIM.

London Times Says the Ambassador Must Remain in Washington to Keep the President in Line.

London, Marcile 2. The Times says edi-

tertally this morning: "To displace Land Paumeetote all meritical moment like the present would be to carry official pedantry to the point of folly. It cannot be detied that it is largely due to his personal action that the United States and Great Britain have been brought cover together than at any period in the history of the two constrict since their painful separation in the list century.

"Morcover the Ambassador has in hand the thread, of negotiations on several impartiant questions. With the approach of a general election, political atmosphere, especially in the United States, has a tendency to become electric. It would be a mostake on our part to regard too seriously the neversents to positical opinion in America under each conditions; but it is clear tons the passence at the British embassi at Washington of an experienced and coolheaded diplomat who knows how to discount the extravagant language of a presidential congress is of no meanwherable

The editorial proceeds to dilate upon the neces sity on the part of the Ambiocudor, of pradence, combined with visitance during the problem tal campulan, and then says: "It is possible that it new Ambayander might be entrapped into note or statements that would compromise Great Britain There are questions pending between the two Governments which it is to the in terest of certain sections, on both sides of politics beyond the Atlantic, to exaggerate, and even to envenom. The most difficult element in the problem is the pressure upon President McKinley's administration to interfere on behalf of the Boers. The attitude of Washington has hitherto been be yand reproach; but a presidential election nuis a severe and even a dangerous strait

upon political virtue." After declating that "a heavy responsibility will rest upon those displacing Lord Pauncefote," the editorial refers to the Irish and German vote in the United States and concludes as fellows:

"We do not believe that America will be tempted to assume an unfriendly attitude but it is well for us to remember that we cannot leave our Empire at the mercy of the changes and chances of politics in any

# LEADING TOPICS

For Missouri-Pair and warmer Safurday; rain or snow and colder Suaday; winds shifting to southerly Sat-

For Illinois-Fair Saturday; possibly snow flarries Sunday; variable winds, shifting to fresh ensterly. For Arkansas - Pair Saturday: cloudy Sunday; variable winds, shift-

PART L. 1. To Give Back Teriff Taxes. Roberts Pushing Toward Free State Capital.

2. Lucky smith District Abundaned by Boers Alarming Rumors Affort in London

England Afraid of Losing an Ally.

War Officer's Biunder. 2. Americans Turn Tables on Tagalos Says the Treaty Will Be Rutified. Germany Reported Again Meddling.

St. Louis Boy Killed in Luzon. Results at Race Tracks,

Heidrick May Not Report to Televan.

Denounces Unjust Freight Bates. Prince Bismarck May Go to Lendon. Coroner to Investigate, Mr. Cleveland Improving.

Rudd Forf-its Lighting Contract. Choomy Outlook for Tanner's Man

7. About New Books and Magazines. Caucht Under His Own Car.

8. All-Water Boute to New York. An Event Among St. Louis Jobbers Mixed State of Affairs, Young People's Societies

### PART II

1. Machinists' Strike Becoming Serious, Assessed Valuation of St. Louis Prop. Inshops Appeal to Methodists.

Taylor's Latest Move. Bianche Molineux Defends Herself Asked for Help and Heard a Story. 2. Testimony Closed in Clark Case

Description of Spion Kop Fight. Bill to Regulate Street Car Service Beaten by an Unknown Man. Lee to Succeed Ludlow. 3. New Institutional Mission.

Services in St. Louis Churches. Special Settlement League, 5. Transfers of Realty.

6. Grain and Produce.

River Telegrams.

7. Financial News.

8. Suggestions About Washable Gowns, The Latest Hosiery. Odd Visiting Cards. Novels for Young Women. Notions in Dress,

## He Pitches Camp at Osfontein, Six Miles East of Paardeberg. SKIRMISH FIGHT ALREADY IN PROGRESS.

ROBERTS IS PUSHING TOWARD

THE FREE STATE CAPITAL.

Buller Keeps Troops Out of Infected Ladysmith,

but Sends In Supplies-Two Women Killed in Boer Trenches.

BY MILTON V. SNYDER. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

detered hopehous. The main body of bur chies anassare to have gone westwards

ROBERTS MENTIONS NO FIGHT.

"I have just returned from paying gratified at finding the enthusiasm among he sick and wounded. All the houses had sen converted into hometals, and the men nd been made most comformable.

"I was struck with the friendly manner it which the wounded Buers and our men harted together upon the experiences of

"It delighted me to see our solders haring their rations and biscuits with the Boer prisoners before they commenced their march for Modder River. Some of the post pellows were very hungry, after having

eest half starved in the harger." A SLIGHT SKIRMISH.

cosfontein. March 2 - A slight skirmist securral six miles southeast, in which totobet Remington had a horse shot utster

The Book forces on our front are believed a be under the joint command of Boths. Detatey and De Wei. They are expecting resenforcements from Natal. The guns that were captured at Panrde berg have been brought here. The rifles

esptured have, in many cases, acriptural exts engraved upon them, for example Lord, Strengthen This Arm." It is said that just prior to General Cronje's surrender there was almost a

NEWS FROM PRETORIA. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

Pretoria, March I, via Lorenzo Marquez March 1, 2 p. m.-0. opyright, 1900, by W. R. Bearst )-President Kruzer addressed a vast ongregation at the Dopper Church, Maaba Hill Day. Dark elouist he said, were still covering the land, but faith in the Abulanty and justice of their cause would carry the Federal forces to a successful some of the struggle.

A disputch from the Boer communder at

Ladyrmith says that there has been heavy fighting again at the Tugela and in the vicinity of Pieter's Hill. The Ladysmith garrison made two desperate sorties preserday (February 28). Both were repulsed, Lieutenant Rest and twenty-three Pasiters surrendered yesterday. The Lieutenant stated that they were all who were left of his regiment, which was decimated in inst Friday's partite.

British prisoners state that their casualties in the cicinity of the Togela in the Ladysmith garrison.

A dispatch from the Poer headquarters at Blocmfoutein, dated March 1, says; eIn a fight south of Rendsberg it is re-ported that 500 Port Elizabeth volunteers yers completely rented. Two hundred were

killed and wounded and thirty were taken

prisoners, including one officer. "The British cavalry and artillery again advancing in the direction of Coles-The Orange River is running high." MASSING TO OPPOSE ROBERTS. SPECIAL BY CABLE.

London, Saturday, March 3.--(Copyright, 1990, by the New York Herald Company.)--

A disputch to the Daily Mail, dated Osfontein, March I, surs; "The Boers are massing in the vicinity of our troops. They are mostly from Ladyonith and Colesberg. Fighting is imminent. The Boer force is understood to be under further re-enforcements from Natal, posibly under Joubert."

A dispatch to the Daily Telegraph, date "Our camps have been moved ensiwar-

a a testition six miles distant." This is taken to mean that Cefontein is

ARMIES FOUR MILES APART. Oxfontein, March 2. The Boars have no

ROBERTS'S SPEECHES.

SPECIAL BY CABLE. ves of welcome from the Mayor, Lord

e suburbs, I could not nelp wondering how

White and his brave troops have made and

Panishberg, Wednesday, Feb. 28-All th boot. They extended in a long trailing line like a serpent, across the plefa, and as for The Free Staters were kent senarate from

the Transvanlers. The look open the faces of the men as they passed made it impossible to arrive at any other concludes than that they were all everjoyed at their release from the only ball of shell and shot which they had been experiencing lately. Many did not light from the soldiers guarding them. They chatted freely with the British, discussing the different battles to which they had admiration for the bravery and pluck of the Highlanders, and they freely confess that

pluck of the British. Some of the sick prisoners have given a vivid description of General Cronje's night march. It began in a punic, and terrible confusion prevailed throughout. The huge wagons crowded the narrow road, there was an otter lack of order, and desertions were numerous. From them also were learned the details of the Boer commissapound and a half of fresh mear daily, and one pouted and a half of coffee, tires pounds of sugar and five pounds of flour

they are in upuble of the dash and go and

per man weekly. Every man who was off duty visited the Boer langer yesterday, and the crowd of curious Tommies spent the day in searching every nook and corner. What might prove useful to the army had been secured, ever they liked. The men carried off clothing, kettles, cups and even umbrelias. The latest reports announce that a large force of Boers is operating ten miles away on

the British right front EXTERTAINED BY RHODES. Kimberley, March L-Lord Roberts and leneral Kitchener were the guests of Mr.

C'ecil Rhodes while here. DE WET FAILED CRONJE.

London, March 2 - A special correspondent, telegraphing from Paardeberg, February 27, says:

"A surious piece of news has just been related to me by General Cronje's aid de camp. It appears that Cronje was in dally heliographic communication with General De Wet, whom he supposed was bringing up re-enforcements, Yesterday Cronje heliographed that unless he was relieved immedistely he would feel bound to surrender. "General De Wet replied with a cheering message, urging him to hold on longer and

"The mounted infantry to-day reconnect tered the Hoers approaching from the south and after drawing a shell fire returned,

to effect any diversion.

"The prisoners all appear to regard the blow as severer than it is regarded by the British, General Cronje's aid de camp cated to-day that he believed the Fre-State would continue to fight as long as the Transvani wished. On the other hand, many Free Staters are anxiously asking for copies of Lord Roberts's proclamation."

SCOUT BURNHAM'S WORK. London, March 23.-The Times publishes

the following from Paurdeberg, dated

"It will always remain a puzzle how Gon eral Cronic, aithough an indisputed military genius, kept control of his retresting and undisciplined hordes while the other Boer leaders were unable to bring more than half their commandoes from Ladysmith to Paardeberg.

the joint command of Generals Botha, De- I "Rurnham, the American scout, after larer and De Wet. They are expecting creeping many a night around the lasger,

London, March 3 - (Copyright, 1909)

or the Canadians, of whom one company is sprak English, He especially mentions Colonel Otter, Lieutenant Colonel Kinkaid and Captains MacDonnell, Stairs and

London, March 2, 4:15 n. m - Lord Roberts. of Osfonielo, six or eight miles east of rom 5,000 to 6,000 strong. This may be nerely a corps of observation, ready to relire on prepared positions. Doubtless it is receiving accretions from the late besiegers of Ladysmith and from other points, Whatever the force may be, Lord Roberts has ample truops to cope with it. A heavy rainproving. This will be a good thing tenis

Lord Roberts has surprised observers by the excellence of his transport during the irst advance, and he is likely to do so again, although military men here think he must wait for some days before going much

orarily for the Boers.

The Boers, presumably, will use this delay for all it is worth, pulling their re-

ources together. Doctor Leyds gives out the opinion that the British entry of Bloemfontein is daily specied, as Commandants De Wet and Dearey had been instructed to retard the advance of Lord Roberts only until the conentration under General Joubert had been No adequate explanation is yet made of

the 50,000 re-enforcements that are prepar-

ing for Lord Roberts. Such explanations as are advanced tentatively suggest either that the Cape Dutch have become more restive or that the imperial Government has a hint of foreign suggestions as to the future status of the ailied Republics. The Admiralty Board has telegraphed to the Cape Commander an expression of admiration and thanks on the part of the

Lords of Admiralty to the marines and blue jackets engaged in the war for the splended manner in which they have upheld the traditions of the service and have dded to its reputation for resourcefulness. courage and devotion."

NEW PHASE OF THE WAR. London, March 3, 4:50 a. m.-Mr. Spenser Witkinson, in the Morning Post, says to-

"The war now enters a new phase-that of a British attack on the Boer power for the purpose of destroying it, and of bringing about the submission of the Boer states and the acquiescence of their population in that submission.

"The invading army, intending to fight the enemy wherever and whenever he can convenient route toward the center of the enemy's remurces.

"The defending army must either come to meet the invaders, replying to attack by he would soon be relieved, but totally failed strack, or must seek a defensive position n which to prevent the advance of the in-

Mr. Wilkinson thinks the simplest line of advance is to Eleemfontein and thence along the railroad to Fretoria. He says: "The Boers are abandoning all minor en-

terprises in order to concentrate. It is doubtful whether General Buller's forces will be able to do much toward entering the enemy's territory from Natal. Hence we may infer that a considerable portion of his force will be transferred to the vestern theater of war. Lord Roberts can. if he thinks necessary, have, here, April I, on army at his disposal nearly twice as strong as that with which he set out from

### QUEEN'S CONGRATULATIONS.

Sir George White Replies to Her Majesty's Message. London, March 2-The Court Calendar

this evening save: "Early yesterday morning the Queen re-

Continued on Page Two,